

The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

NO. 22.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
12:49 P. M. Daily.
6:57 P. M. Daily.
SOUTH.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:08 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sundays Only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves 7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves 8:12 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves 8:25 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station 4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station 5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station 5:50 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City 9:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City 9:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry 10:50 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry 11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry 12:00 M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at 11:22½ P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at 12:02 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at 12:30 A. M.

NOTE

10:36 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Colma only
11:27 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

All Country Line Cars leaving 30th Street except the two above named will run clear through to Holy Cross Cemetery.

PARK LINE

last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park 11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero 11:50 P. M.

STE. CAROLINE

CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abatofor, south San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 8:30 to 10:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

A. M. P. M.
From the North 7:45 4:15
" South 7:45 7:00

MAIL CLOSES.

A. M. P. M.
North 8:30 6:30
North 8:15 E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck Redwood City
TREASURER
P. F. Chamberlain Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilou Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert Redwood City

Cable Ship for Manila.

Washington.—General Greely of the Signal Corps has gone to New York for the purpose of hurrying the cable-ship Hooker to the Philippine islands. This craft is now being equipped with cables and all appliances with which to connect the large islands of the Philippine group with Manila so as to facilitate communication.

Troops in Cuba Well Satisfied.

Washington.—Mail reports have been received from Havana by the Subsistence Bureau of the War Department saying that the supplies sent from the United States, including all kinds of vegetables, arrived in good condition. There is little or no complaint among the troops, say the reports, the men having something else to think about.

New Armor-Piercing Shell.

Paris.—A dispatch to the *Eclair* from Toulon says that the experiments made there with armor-piercing shells have conclusively demonstrated the possibility of a shell piercing a warship's armor and exploding inside the ship.

MEXICO OUR FRIEND.

New Ambassador From the South Talks in Washington.

ANTI-AMERICAN PRESS CONDEMNED.

Journals Which Score the United States Are Managed by Spaniards—Masses of People Trust Uncle Sam.

Washington.—The new Mexican Ambassador, Señor Don Manuel Azpíroz, who succeeds the late Señor Romero, has arrived in Washington. Señor Azpíroz will be the first representative of Mexico to present credentials of the high rank of Ambassador, for which Señor Romero was commissioned to that rank he died on the day set for the presentation of his credentials.

The new Ambassador was seen at the Mexican Embassy shortly after his arrival and talked interestingly on current questions between the United States and Mexico. He is a man of quiet and dignified bearing, beyond the middle age, with gray hair brushed back from his forehead. He speaks English fairly well.

"I notice," said the Ambassador, "that your papers reproduce Mexican press comments on the recent utterance of Cecil Rhodes prophesying the absorption by the United States of the Central and South American countries. But this press comment is purely official and in no way reflects the views of the Government. Mr. Rhodes is an interesting character, and the papers were quick to seize upon his utterances. But it is nothing more than the opinion of any private individual, and receives no serious attention beyond that. Throughout Mexico the press and public are sincerely friendly to the great Republic to our north."

The Ambassador's attention was called to the statements of Correo Espano, published at Mexico City, in reference to American depravity in Cuba.

"That is a Spanish paper," said he, "and the views expressed are merely those of the Spanish element. Under our liberal laws, giving freedom of speech and freedom of the press, considerable latitude is allowed in editorial discussion, just as it is under the enlightened laws of the United States. But no significance should be attached to the utterances simply because they are made in Mexico City. Only a small element of our people are pro-Spanish by reason of ancestry or relationship. The great bulk of the people treat such matters with indifference and regard the United States as their nearest and best friend."

The Ambassador speaks in high terms of the Americans in Mexico, and says the country invites them as citizens and investors. The American colony at Mexico City numbers about 500, and Americans are scattered all through the country, developing the railways and mines.

FACTS CONCERNING THE ARMY.

Changes in Officers Shown by the New Register.

New York.—A dispatch from Washington says: Interesting facts concerning the Army were contained in the Army Register for 1899, published by the War Department. The regular forces sustained a loss of twenty commissioned officers killed in action, six died as a result of wounds received in action, seventy-five died from other causes and one was dropped.

There will be a great deal of criticism throughout the Army at the omission from the new register of the list of those who have received medals of honor and the explanation of the reasons which induce the President to confer brevet rank upon many officers.

There is no change in the list of Major Generals of the regular service, but in the list of Brigadier-Generals the name of General Guy V. Henry is inserted, he having taken the place vacated in consequence of the retirement of General J. J. Coppinger. Brigadier-General M. P. Miller, recently appointed, will retire soon.

Of the general staff officers of volunteers twenty-one resigned before January 1, thirty-nine declined appointments, twenty died and 275 were honorably discharged.

Drought in Australia.

Vancouver (B. C.)—Mail advises from New South Wales say that the drought that is now prevailing in that colony is the worst ever experienced. Settlers and stockmen are appealing to the Government for aid. The rainfall for the last five years has been insufficient. In illustration of the effect of the drought on the sheep industry, the colony lost during 1897 and 1898 about 8,000,000 sheep.

The annual return of stock shows that on January 1, 1899, New South Wales owned only 41,000,000 sheep, a loss of 3,000,000 during the year. In 1897 the decrease was 5,000,000 head.

No More Cables to Cuba.

Washington.—Attorney-General Griggs has decided against the landing of another cable in Cuba, the Postal Telegraph Company having asked that right.

AGRICULTURE IN THE ORIENT.

Dr. Knapp Reports His Findings to Secretary Wilson.

Washington.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was sent by the Department of Agriculture to Japan, China and the Philippines as an agricultural explorer, has returned to Washington and reported to Secretary Wilson the results of his labors. He was instructed to investigate such products of the farms, fields and forests of those countries as might be of advantage to the agricultural industries of the United States.

Some of the observations of Dr. Knapp relating to the products of Japan already have been published in a preliminary report. On this branch of investigation, however, he has the following additional to say:

"All fear of competition from Japan along agriculture lines may be dismissed. On the contrary, it must become a large consumer of farm products drawn from the United States. The diffusion of knowledge and introduction of new industries in Japan have had the effect of more than doubling the cost of labor in the last ten years, and, in proportion, of stimulating consumption by the common people. Future progress must be mainly made in the direction of manufactures. In such event the food for the operatives the cotton and other fiber material for the fabrics, the lumber and iron for the construction of factories and much of the machinery will be drawn from the United States.

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QUININE SCARCE AND HIGH.

Rapid Increase in Price Due to Many Causes.

New York.—The Tribune, discussing the recent advance of 65 per cent in the price of quinine, says the United States consumes about one-half of the world's output. The present scarcity is attributed by some to efforts made by London speculators to corner the market. This may be true to a certain extent, but the fact is that the consumption seems at last to have overtaken the supply and the surplus of bark which has existed for years is now used up. The recent war caused a big demand for quinine, and the opening up of new colonial territory by several countries in Africa and elsewhere has also been a potent factor in reducing the surplus of bark. The consumption of quinine during the last bubonic plague in India was immense.

It is said that many cultivators of cinchona have neglected their trees in recent years when the price fell below a profitable figure, owing to the overproduction, and that this has caused the market stringency in the supply which is the basis for present high prices. It may take some years to bring the crop up to its former volume, if, indeed, there be any desire to do so, which is doubtful on the part of the planters. The quinine market is controlled in London, and a "combine" to take advantage of the present situation is not improbable. As yet the retail druggist has not raised the price of his quinine pills, but this state of affairs is not expected to last long.

To Return State Arms.

Washington.—The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has sent a circular to the Governor of each state in the Union stating that the arms and ordnance stores furnished the volunteers during the Spanish War will be returned to the state in kind. The colony lost during 1897 and 1898 about 8,000,000 sheep.

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Chambers Must Be Recalled.

London.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "I am informed that Germany regards the withdrawal of Chief Justice Chambers from Samoa as imperative and that a refusal on the part of the United States to withdraw him would be equivalent to the abandonment of negotiations concerning Samoa.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Summary of Late Events That Are Rolled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

Congressional appropriations for Pacific coast improvements at the last session aggregate \$3,806,963.

It is conservatively calculated that the recent California rains are worth 20,000,000 to that States industries.

A telegraph line from Lake Bennett to Dawson, N. W. T., is being built. It will extend to Skagway, B. C., by cable.

A Rothschild bank in San Francisco, with \$5,000,000 capital, is the latest financial report, but, probably, an unlikely one.

The Pacific Iron & Nail Co. have conveyed to the Balfour-Guthrie Investment Co. the old Pacific Iron & Nail Works' property.

E. C. Kelsey, city engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah, proposes to spend \$25,000 in betterment of that city's water system.

The San Francisco Savings Union is about to build a reservoir and a canal 10 feet wide, 4 feet deep, 27 miles long, at Elsinore, Cal.

A phenomenal oil flow of 1000 barrels per day is reported from Coalinga, Cal., and considerable adjacent property is being bought.

The Pacific and International Exposition at San Francisco was given a \$250,000 appropriation by the California Legislature before adjournment.

The surveyors who have been looking for a route to build a railroad from Jerome, Arizona, to some point on the Santa Fe Pacific, have been "called in" by W. A. Clark.

The Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co. has the '99 contract for furnishing the Western Union Telegraph Co. with blue vitriol.

At Nanaimo, B. C., Dunsmuir's Alexandra coal mines are again working with a limited number of pushers, who have resumed work at the old wage of \$2 a day.

An American electric company will install a plant on the Atoyac river, twelve miles from Puebla, Mexico, to utilize water power from the canal constructed by S. de Mier at a cost of half a million dollars, and will transmit current to Puebla. The machinery will be of 3000 H. P.

A contract for a 500-barrel flour mill in Shanghai, China—the first contract ever given a United States firm for a flour mill in China—has been received by the Edward P. Allis Co., Milwaukee. The milling machinery, engine, etc., complete will be shipped next month.

The Pittsburgh Iron Co. is to establish a branch at Seattle, Wash., for the manufacture of iron and steel for the Orient. Seattle reports that "extensive iron mines in Lower California have contracted to furnish the raw material, and last week the company asked for a rate of 10,000 tons of iron monthly, to be shipped to Seattle."

Boise, Idaho, reports that the contract has been let for the construction of the railroad from Weise, Idaho, to the Seven Devils, and by May two will be racing to the great copper camp, work having already been commenced, on what is known as the Huntingdon route, by Orman & Crook, the Colorado contractors. A hundred miles of the Weise road has been contracted for at the average price of \$11,000 a mile. In advance of the completion of either road, ore is being shipped from the Seven Devils on barges. The ore is floated to Lewiston, nearly 100 miles from the camp, there placed on cars and shipped to the smelter.

The Simonds Saw Co. has recently placed in the Crockett beet sugar factory several Marsh steam pumps. All of the pumps used in this factory are of thin make and giving entire satisfaction. This firm has also just sold to the Alameda Sugar Co. a Marsh air compressor, used in connection with an air lift, to raise water from artesian wells. They have

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

France has got so she can have a crisis and never miss a meal.

A New York man shot himself because his house leaked. He assuredly had trouble in his upper story.

A boy was poisoned from eating a newspaper. This again proves this business should be left to the goats; it's too much for kids.

That new paper trust should beware of the fate of the paper bag in the hands of the small boy, and not try to do too much inflating.

A lecturer said recently that every color worn has an effect on the health. This is certainly true of a dark-brown taste in the mouth next morning.

While Spain's defeat may have been a great check to its hopes and ambitions, one for \$20,000,000 is rather in the nature of a consoling substitute.

According to an Eastern contemporary, a policeman committed suicide by shooting at his board-house. Marksmanship like this is rare in policemen.

A dispatch from Iloilo says that the rebels burned all the records before evacuating the town. Well, what of it? Gen. Miller had broken them all in the first place.

The old Romans who patronized gladiatorial combats were savage enough, but their consciences were clear of any complicity in the support of six-day bicycle races.

Now that the United States copyright cannot be made effective in our expansion territory, pirate publishers have an excellent opportunity for educating the Filipinos in a taste for modern fiction.

Internal laughter is the very latest thing recommended to give health and beauty to all who indulge therein. Presumably you may be expected to swallow a feather and feel immensely tickled.

Mothers' congresses are conducted on progressive modern lines. Fathers' congresses will still be held in the woodshed in the old-fashioned way, with a slender with of hickory as the only sign of formality.

A Western man has filed as a cross petition to a divorce suit brought by his wife a declaration that she carefully concealed from him during the courtship that she had a glass eye. Didn't he dare look her in the eye before marriage?

Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan has written a weird article on the newspaper woman in the Ladies' Home Journal, in the course of which she remarks: "Of the so-called 'perquisites' of the profession—passes and gifts—the less said the better. The best type of newspaper woman never accepts these." There is no best type, Elizabeth.

There is a woman in New York who has solved the servant problem. It has taken her 105 years to do it, and the solution will hardly command itself to the majority, as it consists in dismissing the servant and doing the work oneself. At 105 this arrangement may be practicable, but it could not safely be urged upon women of less mature judgment.

Five hundred clerks in Havana have started a movement to close the stores at 7 o'clock, that they may study English at the night schools. "Will the boy from the country spend his evenings at a dime museum?" asked Dr. Edward Everett Hale, recently, "or at a business school?" The result in either case is not limited to the English or bookkeeping learned; it concerns the future destiny of the man. It may even concern the future destiny of Cuba or the United States.

Are teachers more inclined to be impatient and irritable with their pupils as they grow older in the service? This is the inference to be drawn from the condition of affairs in the Minneapolis public schools at least. The other day Dr. C. M. Jordan, the Superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, called a meeting of all the teachers and lectured them severely for losing their tempers with children. He said: "There are sitting in front of me teachers who lose their tempers and apply the most abusive language to their pupils. Such words as 'ilar,' 'wretch,' 'lazy little rascal,' and other equally opprobrious epithets have no business to come from our teachers." Before he concluded his talk Dr. Jordan made the following surprising statement: "I wish to say for the comfort of the younger teachers that they are not included in my censure. These complaints are made exclusively against the older teachers, whom length of time has given the impression that they own their building." Assuming that Dr. Jordan knew what he was talking about, is it a condition peculiar to Minneapolis schools, or does it exist elsewhere?

Hypnotism and its effects were the subject of a paper read recently before the British Medical Association by its writer, Doctor Milnes Bramwell, who has need this mysterious power professionally in his practice. In the discussion which followed, the majority of the physicians present recognized the remedial effects of hypnotism in mental diseases, or in the various ills arising from insomnia or depression.

They were, however, positively of the opinion that its general application should not be encouraged, since its various and varying phenomena are only partly understood by physicians themselves. On this point the opinion of the celebrated Doctor Benedict, professor of neurology at the University of Vienna, is worth remembering. He has had thirty years' experience in hypnotism, with exceptionally favorable opportunities for correct judgment. He declares that it may become dangerous to the nerves, to the intellect, to the strength of will, and to the general character of the patient.

Of course it was prearranged that the keel of the new battleship Maine should be laid on the anniversary of the destruction of the first and truly historic battleship of that name. This occurred in Cramp's yards in Philadelphia. In reviewing the year it appears that the war cost us over \$1,000,000,000, and of lives about 5,000. Spain's loss is greater; in battleships alone it reaches \$36,000,000. She loses also 10,000,000 of her subjects and ceases to be a colonial power. The writer in the Chicago Times-Herald tersely says: "Medievalism met Progress and succumbed." Continuing in his review and referring again to the sacrifice of the Maine, the same writer eloquently sums up the historic lesson as follows: "That over the bodies of 266 dead American sailors in just one year's time, civilization, liberty, the will of the Anglo-Saxon should have passed to that point where the hand of the President of the United States guides the destinies of 95,000,000 and not \$5,000,000 (as a twelve-month ago) people is as remarkable as it is true. That out of the crucible of such a short period of time should come but one portentously great human character—that of George Dewey—is still more remarkable. But above these two salient points is the greater and more significant one—the undying lesson taught through the agency of the Maine—that from ocean line to ocean line, from pole to pole, where the sands are and where the peaks rise, men must within the scope of the next quarter of a century know the mastery of one tongue—the speech of Cromwell, of Washington and of Lincoln."

Suppose you had a box containing 75,000 silver dollars, says an editorial writer in the Saturday Evening Post, and you knew that this money would have to support you for the rest of your life. Suppose there were no possibility of investing it at interest, or of earning any more, but that you had to dip into the box to meet your daily expenses, and that, when your last coin was gone, you would starve to death. If you were 35 years old, you would be able to spend about six dollars a day until you were 70. What should you think, in such circumstances, of the policy of spending two or three dollars apiece for ten-cent novels, paying the price of opera seats for continuous performance shows, and allowing every chance acquaintance to help himself to your coins as he would to your matches? It is said that "time is money." It is something more than that. It is life itself. If you are 35 years old and expect to live to be 70, and if you have six leisure hours a day, which is quite as many as most people can count upon, you have just 76,650 hours ahead of you for all the culture, recreation, enjoyment and usefulness to yourself and others that this world holds for you. And you have not the certainty, as you would have in the case of the dollars, that your hours are all in the box. Perhaps the one to which a bore is helping himself just now may be your last. When that bore drops in at eight in the evening and stays until eleven he has pocketed at least the one-twenty-five-thousandth part of your life. When you spend ten hours in reading a worthless book you have thrown away more than the one-eighty-thousandth part of your leisure existence. If you have to spend an hour a day on the cars, when an improved system of rapid transit would take you to and from your work in half an hour, you are sacrificing one-twelfth of your life to the backwoodsman of the corporation that carries you. If you have so neglected the art of living that you drift along aimlessly for three hours a day, you are practically arranging to die seventeen years before your time. There is nothing so precious as life when it is gone, nothing so cheap while it is going.

Why Sheep Are Wooly. If you want to ask a sheep where he got his wool and why, take a dog into a mountain pasture land and if the sheep are afraid of the dog they will invariably run uphill rather than down. You have your answer. The ancestors of the domestic sheep, like wild sheep of the present day, lived among high mountains and needed their wooly covering to protect them against the constant cold of high atmospheres. They chose the high and inhospitable region to live in because they found the fierce flesh-eating animals of the plains too strong for them. A proof of these facts is that the wool grows on a sheep the year round.

Ferry on Submerged Rails. At the ensuing session of the British Parliament power will be sought to incorporate a company to construct a ferry to be worked by electricity on submerged rails across the River Thames, with roadways and approaches for the passage of vehicles, foot passengers, animals and general traffic, with generating station and electrical or other machinery and appliances.

Curious Collection. A London man who always takes a cigar when invited out to dinner, though he does not smoke, has now a collection of half a century's accumulations, each cigar wrapped up and labeled with the date and occasion on which it was taken.

General Religious Notes. A War Cry is to be printed in Java, in the Malay language.

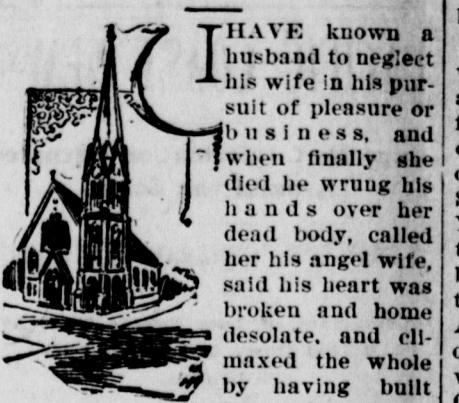
There are 87,000 members of the Epworth League in Canada, and they have undertaken the support of twenty-one missionaries.

In the city of New York last year the

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.



I HAVE known a husband to neglect his wife in his pursuit of pleasure or business, and when finally she died he wrung his hands over her dead body, called her his angel wife, said his heart was broken and home desolate, and climaxaxed the whole by having built over the unconscious body the finest marble monument in the graveyard. She asked for love and he gave her a stone. And I thought as I pondered over the whole scene that if some of the loving words he was pouring into the dead ear had been uttered in life, and if some of the dollars he had spent on the coffin had been invested in a way to make life and body easier and less toil-worn, she would have been the happy-faced wife and mother of the home circle instead of sleeping alone under the cedars and among the white monuments on the hillside.

What we want is kindness in life, and not in death. It is not flowers scattered on her coffin-lid that will make a woman happy, but a bunch of them tied together in the form of a bouquet and given her with the words, "I love you." That makes her pulses leap, the crimson come into her cheek, the light come into her eye, and the warm, happy feeling rush to her heart.

We want kindness shown us in this life. This is what our servants look for; this is what the children need; they crave to be treated gently and kindly in life, not wept over in death. Hearts everywhere cry, "Treat me lovingly now." When dead we do not hear the cries of affection around the coffin, or feel the tears dripping from overflowing eyes on our faces. Be kind now.—Revival Sermons.

The Christian Mind. There is consolation in Christ. There is comfort in the love of Christ. There is spiritual fellowship and Christian joy and tenderness. The Christian character is distinct from the world's character. It is not only moral but distinctly tender, considerate, accordant, humble. The crowning character of the Christian mind is its unselfishness.

Christ did not demand all that belonged to him or think equally with God a thing to be hastily seized. He could wait. He could even make himself of no reputation, taking the form of a servant, and suffering even death obediently. He even sweat drops of blood, and being in an agony prayed more earnestly." He did this because it brought a lesson to others.

On, blessed unselfishness! Paul says, "We have the mind of Christ." I don't know, Paul, may be you have, but some of us hesitate at such a profession. Nothing through strife or vainglory? Lowliness of mind? Like mindedness? There are profound matters, and yet so simple. Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus. God give us each a Christian mind.—E. H. Lovett, in Our Young People.

A Soft Answer. On one occasion Mr. Spurgeon was warned against a certain virago, and said that she intended to give him a tongue-lashing. "All right," he replied; "but that's a game at which two can play."

Not long after, as he passed her gate one morning, she assailed him with a flood of billingsgate. He smiles and said, "Yes, thank you, I am quite well; I hope you are the same."

Then came another burst of vituperation, pitched in a still higher key, to which he replied, still smiling: "Yes, it does look rather as if it is going to rain; I think I had better be getting on."

"Bless the man!" she exclaimed, "he's as deaf as a post; what's the use of storming at him?"—Ram's Horn.

The Soul Must Turn to God. Why is it that God thus brings Himself to our notice? Why has He implanted in our nature that which so compels our thoughts to turn toward Himself? It is because the soul must come to God. It has no other resting place for its thoughts; no other answer for its inquiries; no other center for its aspirations; no other foundation for its hopes. He would have us learn all this, and feel it now. He would have us turn to Him with the sentiment of trust, obedience, and love; the sentiment that accepts every token that He holds out to it as a new appeal, demanding the complete fidelity of the soul to Him.

The Essential of Greatness. He only is great of heart who floods the world with a great affection. He only is great of mind who stirs the world with great thoughts. He only is great of will who does something to shape the world to a great career, and he is greatest who does the most of all these things and does them best.—Roswell D. Hitchcock.

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In the city of New York last year the

Episcopallans increased their membership by nearly 3,000. Congregationalists 2,000. Methodists 1,075. Baptists 506 and Presbyterians 314.

At their late meeting in Lambeth the English bishops resolved that the ceremonial use of incense or of lighted candles was not authorized; neither can the sacrament be reserved, nor may there be any public invocation of the Virgin Mary or the saints, nor the use of any regular service not authorized by the prayer book.

Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, D. D., who has been in charge of the Protestant Episcopal mission work in Brazil for the past seven years, has just been ordained as the first Episcopal bishop of Brazil. The ceremony took place in St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, and eleven bishops were in attendance. The Bishop of Texas, a brother of the new bishop, delivered the sermon, and another brother, Rev. Arthur Kinsolving of Brooklyn, was one of the attending presbyters. The bishop will be amenable to the Episcopal Church of the United States until two more bishops are consecrated for that country, when a national church will be constituted.

CABLE-CUTTING AT CIENFUEGOS

One of the Pluckiest Incidents of the Spanish War.

The Century contains Lieut. Winslow's account of the cable-cutting operations which he conducted at Cienfuegos. The scene described in the following extract followed the cutting of the two ocean cables, which was the object of the expedition:

After many efforts the (third) cable was finally grappled, the Nashville's boat being not more than fifty feet from the shore and the Marblehead's boat's length farther out, both boats being within two hundred feet of the trenches and directly in front of the demolished cable-house. In the Nashville's launch we were trying to bring the cable to the surface at the bow of the boat, and I was forward superintending the work. Suddenly the enemy opened fire with their Mauser rifles. We could not tell from what direction the fire came, as the smokeless powder gave no sign of their position, and the wind blowing in from the sea carried the sound away from us, or else it was drowned by the roar of the breakers. We saw the splash of the bullets in the water about us, and I ordered the steam-cutters to open fire again. Now the bullets began dropping so fast that the little sheets of spray where they struck the water could be plainly seen by the ships, and those on board realized that the enemy was in force, and began a terrific cannonade. Hoping that the ships would be able to check the enemy's fire, we worked on in the boats until we brought the cable to the surface.

The ships were now searching out the country with shell and shrapnel. All along the ridge and down its sides our projectiles were falling, shattering the rocks, bursting, and sending the fragments into the air in clouds of dust. Over our heads the Nashville was throwing shrapnel about the trenches. Still the enemy's fire increased, most of the bullets falling between the launches and the steam-cutters, which lay a hundred and fifty yards to the eastward and outside the reefs. After getting the steam-cutters to open fire again, I stood up in the boat and made a rapid survey of the situation. Anderson and his men were still working hard in their boat, a little to seaward of the Nashville's. Just then I saw a marine in the Marblehead's steam-cutters fall, shot through the head. Turning in the direction of Anderson's boat, I saw one of the men drop, struck by a Mauser bullet. As I faced the shore to look at the trenches, a seaman, Robert V. Vol, standing in the stern-shots of my boat, collapsed, then struggled his feet, and immediately after sank in the bottom of the boat, a gaping wound six inches long in his head, two bullet-holes through his body, and a bullet in his shoulder, probably the result of machine-gun fire. Had the gun been depressed a little more, hardly a man in the boat would have escaped being hit. This man lived, and ten days later, while the Nashville was at Key West, ran away from the hospital on shore, came away to the ship in one of our boats, and reported.

Felicity and a Pig.

There is an oft-told story of a rustic who, when asked to explain the meaning of "felicity" (a word which had been freely used in a sermon to which he had been a supposed listener), replied that he believed 'twere some part of the innards of a pig.' A writer in Notes and Queries says, I have often wondered what process of mind could have suggested so incongruous a reply, and I think I have the clew. The poor man thus challenged for a definition simply bethought him of "flick," the common Somerset term for the inner fat of a pig.

Oldest Lighthouse.

The oldest lighthouse in existence is believed to be that at Corunna, Spain. It was built in the reign of Trajan and reconstructed in 1534. England and France have lighthouses which have been built by the Roman conquerors. The famous Cordovan Tower of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, in the Bay of Biscay, was completed in 1611, in the reign of Henry IV. After standing 287 years it was still considered to be one of the best lighthouses in the world, although its height has been increased.

Trees by the Roadside.

Many farmers when setting out trees by the roadside make the mistake of planting only one variety, which happens to be the one that they particularly admire. But variety of scenery adds much to its attractiveness, and a row of trees of different kinds shows in the varying foliage far more beauty than a single variety could do. Besides, where there is a long row of trees, some will be on low and wet soil, and others on that which is high and dry. Besides, each kind of tree should have the particular soil that it is best adapted to. An exception to this rule of interspersing varieties is found where rows of sugar maples are planted along roadsides, to be tapped for sap when

old enough. It is then economy to have the trees in unbroken rows, so that the sap may be gathered more easily. A row or grove of maples near the house will usually be tapped every spring, while the more distant sugar bush may be neglected, when the woods are full of deep snow and it is hard work to get into them.

How to Secure Large Potatoes.

It will pay to thin potatoes to one stalk in a place and so give all the strength and moisture of the land to those that remain. It might be well to cut all eyes of the potatoes when planted, except such as are desired to grow, and so save the trouble of thinning out the field to some extent. There is no profit in growing a large crop of potatoes unless they are of merchantable size. The largest potatoes are always found where the largest and strongest stalks grow, and the small ones where they are small and weak. It is a mistake to plant small seed, or to cut the large ones to one or two eyes to save seed and to reduce the number of plants, as the common practice is. It is much better to plant whole potatoes of good size, or, if large, to cut them at most only in halves. Of course, it will cost more to seed a field, but with good seed properly thinned, much better results can be obtained.

If one desires to raise the largest quantity possible from a few seed, great results can be obtained by taking off the shoots and transplanting, but the potatoes will not grow large. It may not be known to some people that each eye in a potato is capable of producing a large number of shoots; as fast as taken off others will grow. Usually not more than two or three to each eye will start when planted, but that number is far too many to be left to grow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Corn.

But for the great corn crop made in the South last season the price would be mountain high, and the cotton States would be badly stranded. The escape from the peril incident to being caught between the rocks of 4½-cent cotton and \$1 corn, should afford a warning never to be forgotten.

It is among the probabilities of the near future that the Gulf States will be called upon to reverse the old order of things and ship to the West, for the unfertilized lands of that section are not responding with their old-time harvest of that cereal.

For the next few years, and perhaps always, there will be a splendid market for corn and hay in Cuba and Porto Rico, that we ought to capture and control; and when the work begins on the Nicáragua Canal the Gulf States should supply the corn and forage consumed in course of construction, as well as the cattle, mules and lumber; and later on we should make enormous shipments of these products through the great canal.—Aberdeen Ex.

Preparation for Clover.

Usually there is not much difficulty in securing a stand of clover, but owing to a diversity of soils there are occasional small areas upon which the young clover plants fail to grow. To guard against this failure haul

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The English Parliament is considering the plan of connecting that country with France by railway. Engineers say a roadbed can be laid on the bottom of the English channel, and by mounting trestework on wheels, so that it projects above the water, the railway can be operated. This seems beyond belief, but it is perhaps no more remarkable than some of the cures accomplished by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in bad cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. This is an age of wonderful achievements.

An unusual thing has happened in Chicago, where a child five years old has been declared insane and sent to the asylum.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet, it cures painful, swooning smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and tired, aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonies of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Cousin George now has twenty-two yes-ses under his command and quite a few under the water near him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

The Kaiser might not be willing to confess to as much relief as he feels over the final burial of Bismarck.

Good For Little Folks.

Don't torture the children with liquid and pills poisons! The only safe, agreeable laxative for little ones is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

When a man looks rocky at the breakfast table a stony stare from his wife does not improve matters.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 5 cents to 1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

It is generally the man with castles in the air who has no real estate.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first dose, used Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Tonic. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline Ltd., 980 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Aguinaldo is a good deal like the month of March, something of a blowhard, you know.

FOR MEN ONLY.
DR. FOOTE & STAFF
161 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO.

Men requiring unsurpassed treatment should consult personally or by letter "Free" with the pioneer and only exclusive men's speciality in United States. Diseases of men made the study of a lifetime. Unfortunately, when you consult Dr. Foote you can only communicate with Dr. Foote of Chicago. Everything confidential. Remedies sent everywhere in sealed packages and letters in plain envelopes. Correspondence solicited. Latest **Surgical** and **Medical** and **Electrical** methods adopted. Including the **electro-therapeutic** and **electro-therapeutic**. Avoid drugs recommended by the un-authorized and self-styled specialists in Western towns; few genuine specialists locate out side of New York or Chicago. In these cities you will find many are fake. Unique treatment for all diseases and weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary, Sexual, Reproductive and Nervous Systems. Impediments to marriage removed. "Syphalus" positively purifies the blood, cures sores on the scrotum or mouth, copper colored spots on body and eruptions on skin, also catarrh and rheumatism. "Vigoralis," the only permanent restorer and invigorator, gives vigor to vital organs and nerves, prevents and cures grip. \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. Trial bottles, either remedy, half price.

Our Children.

"Pauline, what have you done with your doll?"

"Mother, I have lost it."

"Well, well!"

"Oh, but I know where it is! I lost it on purpose, to have the pleasure of finding it!"—Figaro.

THIS WOMAN IS NOT A BIRD.

A Lesson in Ornithology Given by an Itinerant Peddler.

A sympathetic woman, living on Indiana avenue, noticed an Italian peddler birds a few mornings ago. The birds were shut up tight in a box that appeared to be almost air tight.

"Wanta nica Canna?" screeched the man, treating each prospective customer to a view of the birds by lifting a slot in the top of the box.

The old lady belongs to the Audubon society, and it is against her principles even to wear a bird on her bonnet.

"My! I think it is simply dreadful to keep those birds shut up like that with out a breath of air," she said, in a tone of severe disapproval.

"Oh, madam," replied the Italian, spreading out his hands in a deprecatory way, "don'ta you know a habit of ze birds betta zan zat? Birds hava no lung. Birds no usa air."

"Well, I know that if I were a bird I would want some air to breathe," said the old lady, unconvinced, but not very well up on ornithology.

"Oh, but, madam," said the Italian, shaking his head sadly, and very emphatically, "you are not a bird."

"I kept it and was easily cured. I could go on the house, and show about it." Mrs. J. T. W., Carbuncle, Pa.

Sore Eyes.—My baby at two months had soreness on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did not help. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped. It helped in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept it and was easily cured. I could go on the house, and show about it." Mrs. J. T. W., Carbuncle, Pa.

Sore Eyes.—"Humor in the blood made my daughter's eyes sore, so that we feared blindness, until Hood's Sarsaparilla made her entire well." E. B. Gibson, Henniker, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This Paper is Printed

... WITH ...

Nathan's News Ink

The tanner pays more attention to the bark than to the bite.

When people get a notion that a man is making money fast, they will throw money at him.

The Tanner pays more attention to the bark than to the bite.

What is known as the Bruce meteorite is now on its way to the British Museum from Australia. It is said to weigh no less than four tons.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1895.

The native Filipinos may not be possessed of a very large or varied stock of the cardinal virtues, but that they are endowed with a goodly share of valor, is no longer open to question.

We publish elsewhere under the caption of "Press Notes," an article upon "Irrigation Districts" giving the views of George H. Maxwell upon the question of the irrigation district problem in California. Mr. Maxwell has made a very careful study of the entire subject and his opinions have rightfully great weight among the friends of irrigation.

The dispatches of last week contain a statement recently made by the National Association of Manufacturers which shows that labor is receiving at least a portion of the golden harvest resulting from the return of good times. The statement exhibits an increase of wages in the iron mills, steel and wire, tin plate, cotton and linen industries, at some nineteen different localities in the United States, ranging from Wisconsin to Maine and including an aggregate of over 100,000 employees.

Upon the heels of the announcement that the Cramps are building three magnificent modern steamers for Spreckels, for use in the Oriental trade, comes the news that the Japanese are preparing to place six additional steamships on the Pacific, three to ply between Yokohama and San Francisco and three between the former named place and Seattle.

These additions to the commercial fleets in the Pacific mark the beginning of a mighty movement, which is to make San Francisco one of the chief cities of the world.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Two years ago this month the McKinley Administration came into power on a platform of bitter times.

It pledged itself that the measures it was about to inaugurate would restore financial confidence, increase production, enlarge wealth and raise wages. Every reader of the Democratic press must remember the hoots and jeers with which these pledges were referred to for months thereafter. President McKinley was cartooned as the advance agent of a gold-brick industry, the organs of Mr. Bryan chortled at the idea of improved trade and a better wage rate, and Mr. Bryan himself commonly began his county fair speeches with the inquiry whether any one had seen General Prosperity? It was all very humorous and the jokes grew funnier when an access of income to the people of the United States, the starting up of long-dormant iron and textile industries and a trebling of bank clearances, were traced to the famine in India and a coincident glut of wheat in the United States.

But all the hooting and jeering has long since subsided. It was pretty far gone a year and more ago, when the calamity howler disappeared. At present not a week passes without the fulfillment of the pledges of good times which were made in 1896 and 1897. The trade reports make a serial story of expanded industries and increasing exports. Last week the statement went out that the iron manufacturers were far behind their orders; that the demand for wheat was increasing; that lumber was going up; that general business was never so good and that failures were on the descending scale. Nor was this all. It was also given out that in fourteen great industrial districts there had been a voluntary raise in wages. Ten thousand employees of the American Tin Plate Company of Chicago had found their pay increased from five to ten per cent. The same number of hands at Manchester, N.H., had been benefited in the same way. A five and ten per cent raise had also gone to 8000 men employed by the American Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland, O. The Federal Steel Company advanced wages eight per cent in Illinois and Wisconsin plants. Every iron mill in the Blackstone valley, from Woonsocket to Providence, R. I., will restore the old wages of prosperity. Cotton and linen mills and general manufacturing works all over the country are following suit. At Fall River, Mass., the rise in the wage rate will affect 30,000 operatives in eighty-

one mills and add to the income of the workers more than \$1,000,000. This is the prosperity that was promised. These are the better times to which the policy of the Republican party was dedicated in 1896. But they have by no means reached their maximum, as capital is all the time going into new enterprises and employing more hands; the area of productive industry is increasing; the markets for American wares are growing more numerous and varied. We ought to grow richer and busier for years to come, and will undoubtedly do so if the people in their wisdom are content to sustain the policies at Washington, out of which this prosperity has stemmed, and to frown down all rash economic experiments, however alluring they may be, which are proposed to make a good thing better.—S. F. Chronicle.

Apropos of the recent tragedy in this city, something ought to be done to convince the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" clan of idiots that even to point a supposedly empty gun at anyone is criminal. It's not so bad where the idiot is the victim, but, unfortunately, as in the latest case, this is not always so.—S. F. Bulletin.

Colonel W. J. Bryan, who is going to be present at that Democratic dinner in New York, says it will be "Chicago platform" from beginning to end. Then it will, really be a 45-cent dinner.—S. F. Bulletin.

"The gladdest words of tongue or pen are these: 'Insert my ad. again.'

The bunko man may not be able to handle the rudder, but he's an expert at working the tiller—the oil of the soul.

"The only way Dewey will ever get a good licking will be when his phiz adorns a postage stamp."—Ex.

Yes, but even then they can't do it unless his back is turned.—Coast Ad-

—vocate.

Lizards That Grow New Eyes.
The tuatara lizard of New Zealand is said to be one of the most ancient forms of animal life now existing. It originally possessed four eyes, but now has to be contented with but two. It lays eggs, and these take no less than 18 months to hatch out, the embryos passing the winter in a state of hibernation.

These remarkable animals are found only in one or two places in the colony, and they are rapidly becoming scarce, as collectors from every part of the world are continually on their track.

They are about 18 inches in length, and, like many of the lizards, are said to have the characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs, etc., which have been destroyed. One owned by Mr. Carl Hansen of Wanani had the misfortune to lose an eye some time ago, and now a complete new eye, as perfect as the undamaged one, has grown in the place of that lost.

While the eye was developing the lizard seemed to be no more inconvenienced than a human being is in the growing of finger nails or hair.

TRYING IT ON THE DOG.

Lamson lives on the South Side. Carter, his arch enemy, lives next door.

Trouble has been brewing, and Lamson was aching to give Carter a "piece of his mind," when he suddenly conceived a brilliant idea.

He bought a cheap dog of questionable breed and named him Carter.

Whenever Mr. Carter was outside his house, Lamson would let his dog out, and standing on his doorstep would fire the following or similar soulful talk at the canine:

"Carter, you are a cur. Your mother had the mange. I am going to kick the stuffin out of you, you miserable thing. If you were not so hungry looking, I would kill you. You ain't even good enough for sausage meat, you lop-sided, cheap, good for nothing," etc.

The neighbors wonder why Mr. Carter does not have Mr. Lamson arrested, but Mr. Carter has discovered the base plot and will move next week.—Chicago Journal.

MEND YOUR BIRD'S LEGS.

Young chickens and other birds frequently break the bones of their legs, and if properly attended to these fractures can be easily cured with very little trouble. As soon as the injury is noticed the fracture must be carefully cleaned and washed with warm water and then wrapped with a bit of antiseptic cotton. Splints are then prepared for the fractured limb, preferably of split elder wood, the pith of which is taken out. These splints are fastened to the cotton with a drop of glue, and held tightly in place by being wound with linen thread. The bandage and dressing are left undisturbed for from three to four weeks, then the leg is soaked in tepid water until the bandage comes off easily. The fracture will have completely healed in that time.

Canaries and other pet birds can be similarly treated in case of a fracture of a leg, only the elder splints are substituted by pieces of cardboard and the bandage is left but two weeks on the little winged patients.

COALFIELDS OF THE WORLD.

Geologists estimate the great coal-fields of the world in square miles as follows: China, 200,000; United States east of the Rockies, 190,000; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,500; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000, and the United Kingdom, 11,500. There are many deposits in other countries, but their extent is inconsiderable. England's coal area is small; still she has for years produced more than any other country. Now the United States is ahead. English coal veins are thin; one only 14 inches wide has been worked 1,200 feet down. On the other hand, there are veins in the Pennsylvania anthracite region 60 feet thick and in the bituminous regions 18 feet thick. Our Appalachian coalfields are the largest known, and alone could supply the whole world for centuries to come.

THE RESURRECTION.

The sun has made its circuit in the skies, And seeks 'o hide itself beneath the hills, The hosts of heaven as day thus seeming dies, Now in their places and each with splendor fills.

No added glory shining from their jeweled breast, No power beyond doth seek their course to rest in sleep.

Each zealous to reason and to do,

The crowds had thronged the Holy cities' streets,

One to reflect and then conclusions draw,

Another some precept or repeats,

And like the world the one end in view,

Till as the night grew old, they looked for rest in sleep.

Each zealous to reason and to do,

Each zealous the ancient feast to keep.

But as the body yields to sleepers embrace,

A spirit from with in the form awoke,

And seemed to plan with impish grace,

A tragedy, the world to deal the stroke,

Like them they sought to pay off their price,

Like them they sought to pay off their price,

But Lo! where was the sacrifice?

Like weird distraction became personified,

They madly rush from fold to fold,

And each with night despairing cried,

Whilst each the doleful story told,

The fair who rejected the feast,

The fair who rejected the feast,

They find none meet for sacrifice.

When in Gethsemane they spy,

The King who wielded the cry's rod,

"Lo! 'tis the sacrifice" they cry,

Sacrifice the Lamb of God;

And like the sheep before its shearers still,

To the ravings of death the Lamb of God,

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TOWN NEWS.

After the fasting comes the festival. Out of the shadows into the sun-shine. Easter services at Grace Mission tomorrow. Under Sheriff Butts was in town Wednesday morning.

The rains were gracious and the succeeding sunshine is glorious. Charles Johnson has moved into his new residence on Baden avenue.

A. Kuegel is finishing up his two flat residences on Grand avenue.

Constable Bob Chatham of Redwood City was in town on Saturday last.

The carpenters have commenced work on the Lacaou cottage on Linden avenue.

Don't forget the ball for the benefit of our band boys next Saturday evening.

Casca-Ferrine Bitters; the only laxative tonic; try a bottle; can get it at Holcomb's drug store.

An original poem last week and another this issue proves that our little town is not devoid of poetic talent.

The roller skating-rink, at McCuen's Hall, is the central attraction at present for our people, young and old.

An entertainment will be given at McCuen's Hall, on the evening of April 22d for the benefit of Grace Mission.

If you want fire insurance in a first-class company, call on E. E. Cunningham, fire insurance agent, at Postoffice building.

For chops, cutlets, steaks and roasts, fresh, tender, sweet and juicy, go to Jack Vandebos' meat market on Grand avenue.

This town is a busy hive of industry; it does not contain an idle man, a vacant house, nor a kicker or croaker within its limits.

A meeting of the committee having in charge the matter of raising funds for a Catholic church building at this place will be held at Hansbrough Hall next Monday evening.

The music provided by our local band upon the occasion of the opening of McCuen Hall last Saturday evening, was simply excellent, and has won golden opinions for our band boys.

For sale or rent, a hotel property in this town, well furnished and with a good established business. For terms, prices and particulars, inquire of E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Ike Abrams is the regular correspondent and agent for the Coast Advocate at this place. Anyone desiring to subscribe for that lively coast-side journal, can do so through Mr. Abrams.

If you want to get a home in this growing town, with the privilege of paying for the same on easy installments, call on E. E. Cunningham, at the Postoffice building, agent for Jacob Heyman & Sons.

Graf will do your laundry work first-class and just as cheap as city concerns that are running wagons fourteen miles to get your trade. By giving your work to Graf you will keep your money at home, where you may see the color of it again.

A. T. Show has removed his office from the Postoffice building to the lumber yard building, where he holds himself ready to sell the people of this vicinity lumber, lath, shingles and building material at as good figures as they can purchase anywhere else.

A very interesting letter written by Albert Sagala, formerly of this place, but at present a member of the Third Artillery, under the command of Gen. Otis at Manila, gives a spirited account of the fighting and advance of our army from in front of Manila to the town of Caloocan.

On Monday Constable Daniel Nevile appointed Frank McMahon his deputy, and on Tuesday Deputy Constable McMahon entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Mr. McMahon will in the future have his residence here and he will make one of the best peace officers this township has ever had.

The preliminary hearing in the case of the People vs. Fred Desirillo, charged with murder in the killing of James Johnson, at Colma, on Saturday, March 18th, was held at Redwood City on Monday last, before Justice of the Peace James Hannon, Esq. Hon. E. F. Fitzpatrick and Ex-District Attorney Hon. H. W. Walker appeared as counsel for the defendant and District Attorney J. J. Bullock for the people. Judge Hannon held defendant Desirillo to answer without bail.

The downpour of last week resulted in something of a flood out at Baden station, and the bulkhead of the Land and Improvement Co. which protects the artesian wells and pumping plant in that vicinity, gave way at one point and was threatened with destruction. Land Agent W. J. Martin, however, gathered a gang of men and, by working through the storm of Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday, repaired the break and saved the bulkhead from being swept away.

Among the workingmen and wage earners who have built houses and become homeowners in this working-man's town, may be mentioned: F. O. Clawson, Jas. Goggin, Wm. Hoppe, E. C. Collins, J. P. Newman, Thomas Mason, R. W. Smith, M. F. Healy, Joseph Gibson, John Kennedy, A. Sorenson, Joseph Nessier, P. Lachelle, Harry Moore, Ed. Daniel, L. Blanchette and Frank Nunes. This is a very good list of very good men and makes a very good beginning, but we want more and want the number multiplied and increased until this shall become not only a workingman's town but a town of home-owners as well.

EASTER SERVICES AT GRACE MISSION.

Special attention is called to the Easter services tomorrow morning at Grace Episcopal Church. Form of service as follows: Common Prayer at 11 o'clock, followed by short Easter sermon. Text: St. John xix, 41-42. The choir will render the "Te Deum Laudamus;" music by William Jackson of Exeter; the "Jubilate Deo," from the hymnal chants and other selections. At 7:30 in the evening short evening prayer followed by sermon. The choir will render an offertory anthem, "Hymn of Peace," composed by W. Hutchins Callcott; the chants "Bonum est Confiteri" and "Deus Misereatur," taken from the hymnal chants. A male quartet will sing a vesper hymn, "Tarry With Me, Oh, My Savior;" words and music from hymn 642 in the hymnal. The service will conclude with hymn No. 12 "Abide With Me."

It is hoped a large number will find it convenient and a pleasure to attend. The congregation is cordially invited to join in the hymns and chants.

THE BAND'S CONCERT AND BALL.

The posters are out for the band's concert and ball, and from all indications it will be the social event of the season. The boys are preparing a special musical program and will have in addition to the regular members of the band, Prof. F. W. Kimball of San Francisco, who is considered the best saxophone soloist in this State; also, Prof. Falkenstein who has had the boys in hand since the band was organized, and who is without doubt an Al bandmaster. They will have for the dance music a violin, piano, saxophone, clarinet and drums, which ought to make the most perfect dance music.

These things, in addition to the new hall with its perfect floor and beautiful gas lights and the excellent dance programs the boys have had printed, should certainly satisfy the most critical dancers and lovers of music. It is the duty of all our citizens and neighbors, old and young, to patronize this splendid affair on April 8th, not only to assist the band boys financially but to make the affair a success socially.

The general admission is 50 cents, but ladies will be admitted free, and seats will be reserved for all who do not wish to dance.

THIS TOWN NEEDS:

A night school.
A free reading room.
Trees on all residence streets.
More lawns and flower gardens.
Better streets and more sewers.
Fifty new dwelling houses.

The Electric Railroad extended to the water-front.
A local bank.
More workingmen to become home owners.

GRAND BALL.

On Saturday evening, April 8, 1899, the members of the South San Francisco Band will give their first ball. The entertainment will be given at McCuen's Hall and the best music will be a feature of the affair. Every one should give this initial performance of our band boys their cordial support.

COLMA NEWS.

It has been rumored in Colma this week that a saloon is to be opened by Dr. Hay and emphatic denial is hereby given to the report. Colma hotel is undergoing repairs and will be run by a Dr. E. Heyman, late of Ocean Beach House. The similarity of name probably gave rise to the report circulated.

Dr. Hay disposed of his practice to another doctor, and will leave for Grass Valley as soon as his successor arrives. Dr. Hay has been very successful during his stay amongst us, and leaves behind a host of friends who look for good news of him from time to time.

Dr. George T. Milliken, dentist, is doing remarkably well in his fine new office at Colma, where his work is giving satisfaction. The doctor will shortly open a branch in Baden.

SENATOR BROWN.

Republicans Will Try to Elect Him. Redwood City, March 23.—The leaders of the Republican party in this county have lately been assured that the next nomination for joint senator will be given to San Mateo county, and they have decided to tender it to Hon. Henry Ward Brown, of Colma, in recognition of the able and honest manner in which he looked after the interests of his constituents during the past session of the Legislature.

Few members, indeed, who took active part in the legislative discussions came out of the session with a clean record, such as made by Mr. Brown. Representatives of both parties in this county have expressed their surprise and pleasure over the effective work of our Assemblyman, and no doubt Brown will receive hearty support from both parties can be persuaded to accept the higher office.

Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties comprise the 29th Senatorial district.—Coast Advocate.

RWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

UNION COURSING PARK.

Maud S., the Favorite, Wins the Big Stake.

MERCY MAY DOES THE WORK OF RUNNER UP.

PRETENDER AND WAIT A LITTLE GIVE THE TALENT A SAD SURPRISE.

The Crowd Present Is the Largest Ever at a Coursing Meeting of Any Kind in America.

The open stake at Union Park was won by Maud S., the favorite, yesterday after one of the cleanest day's sport ever seen in this vicinity and before the largest crowd that has ever gathered at a coursing meeting in America. The hares were stronger than they were expected to be and many of the courses were quite long for this time of year.

There was consistent running all day long, though Log Boy dumped his backers by being in so light that his staying powers were affected. October Woodcock, too, has not recovered from being run over by a cart, an accident that evidently injured him internally.

The rest of the hounds were in better than ordinary form, especially Maud S., the ultimate winner, and Mercy May, the runner-up. Maud S. won in a long straight lead to the hare and a pick-up, showing a little more speed than Mercy May.

"What is the next step now with the Eocondido district?" Was then asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Maxwell, "the bondholders and land owners should

get together and agree upon some plan of reorganization by which the burden may be equitably distributed. This could be done at any time, and both land owners and bond holders protected. But if the litigation is allowed to go on, it may be a generation before the matter is settled."

Companies operating on this principle have been uniformly successful here and in every other State where tried. In Southern California the best examples are the Riverside Water Co., Covina Irrigating Co., San Antonio Water Co., Santa Ana Water Co., Anaheim Union Water Co., and others."

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Whitehead, one of the Waratah saps

lings raised by R. E. de B. Lopez, but

owned by Nethercot Brothers of Sac-

ramento, won the sapling stake in fine

style, showing the clever and close

work of an old dog.

There was quite a smattering of short ends all through the stake. In the opening round of the day seven of them won, notably O. K. Capitol, the best thing of the day., who beat Royal Flush, a 4-to-1 favorite. Pretender was the best of the short-end dogs, beating the 5-to-2 favorite, Lord Byron, and the 5-to-3 favorite Minneapolis on merit.—S. F. Chronicle.

Gladiator was running well all day, and might have made a change in the result except for a fluky course with Victor Queen. He led to the hare well, but turned it directly back to the Queen, who scored enough points before a quick death to win out. Though there were several upsets, the real surprise of the day was when Wait a Little led Jennie Wilson to the hare, dashing by with a great burst of speed just before reaching the jack and keeping possession of it to a victory.

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Kaffir Swimming Feats.

The Kaffirs are great swimmers. They can do things in the water which other folk would look upon with astonish-

ment. For example, a Kaffir boy can

ford a stream shoulder high, running

as swiftly as if shot from a torrent.

The way they accomplish the feat is

thus: Just before entering the water

they get a huge stone, sometimes as

heavy as themselves, and with the help

of a companion place it upon the head.

A weight like this gives the boy bal-

ance, and he can keep his footing

against the heaviest stream. If he were

to drop the stone, he would be so light

that the water would sweep him off his

feet. And this is just one of the Kaffir

tricks to accomplish things against tide

and flood.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is active and strong.

Sheep—All kinds of all kinds are selling at easier prices.

Hogs—Hogs are selling at lower prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair de-

mand at strong prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are

1b less 50 cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers 9½@10c; No. 2 Steers, 8½@9c; Thin steers 6½@7c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 7½@7c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6@6½ thin cows, 4@4½@4c.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over

50c@4½c; under 130 lbs, 125@4½c, rough

Sheep—Dressed, Wethers, dressing

50 lbs and under, 4@4½c; Ewes, 4@4½c.

Young Lambs, 4½@4½c live weight.

Spring Lambs, 2@2½@2½@2½ per head, or 5

5@4½c live wt.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight,

4@4½c, over 250 lbs 3½@4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 7½@8c; sec-

ond quality, 7@7½c; First quality cows

HUGE BEAR-TRAP DAM

MIGHTY CONTROLLER FOR CHICAGO DRAINAGE DITCH.

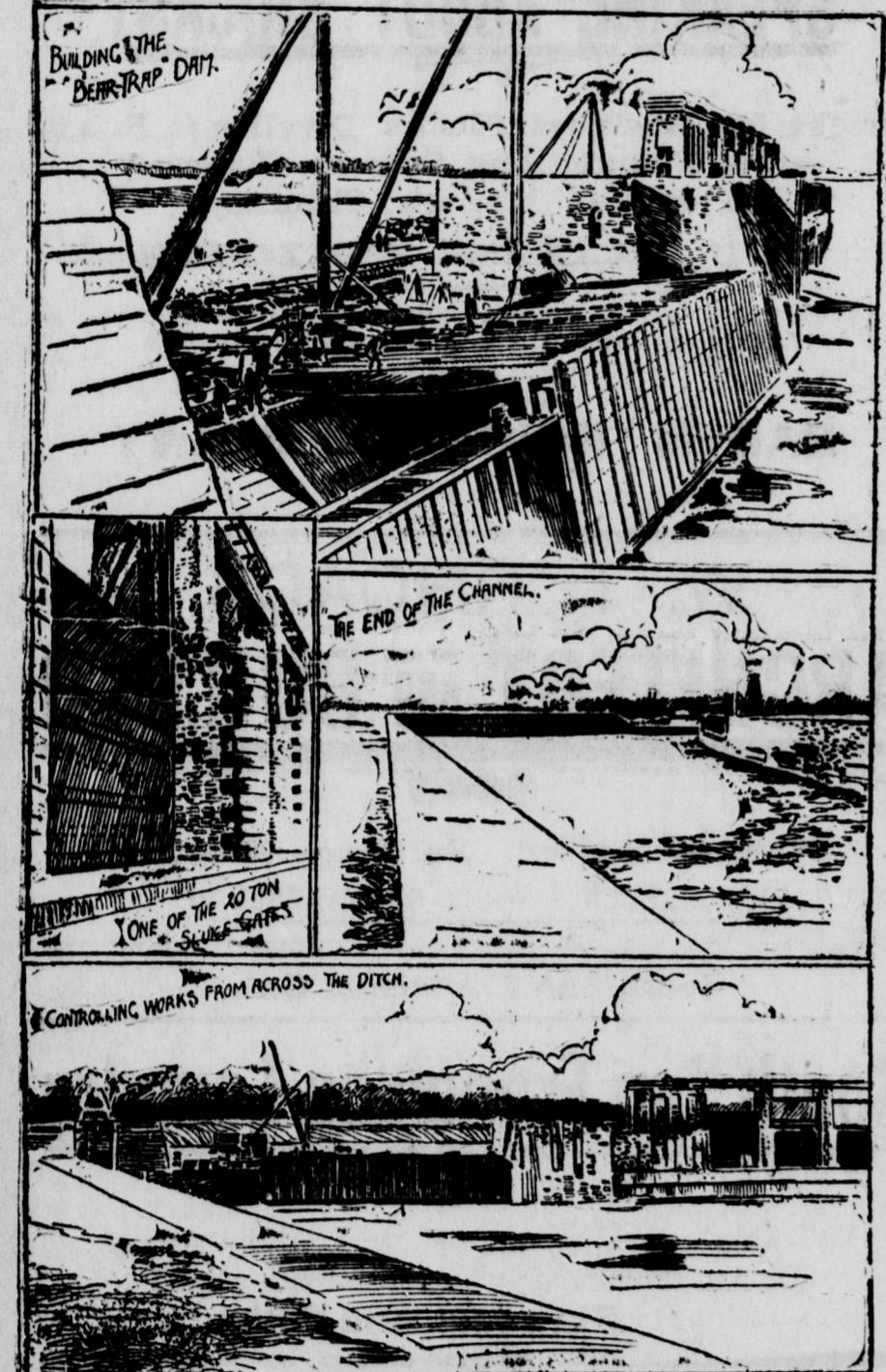
Great Dam and System of Sluice Gates Through Which the Water from the Canal Will Pass into the Desplaines—Remarkable Engineering Feat.

At Lockport, Ill., the great drainage channel ends. There the mighty cut which, beginning near the Bridgeport pumping station at Chicago, extends twenty-eight miles through earth and rock terminates in a solid concrete wall six feet thick at its smallest dimension and backed up by thousands of tons of broken stone blasted from the channel and dumped behind this imperishable barrier. When the channel is completed and the water of the river turned into it were a man to start in a rowboat at the upper end of the channel and let the current carry his craft down stream the nose of his boat would at Lockport bump into this solid wall. It is set directly across the end of the channel, which at that point becomes a basin almost 500 feet wide.

On the north bank of the channel at its terminus is the greatest piece of engineering in the whole gigantic work. This is the "controlling works," the system of sluice gates and the dam through which the waters of the channel will pass into the Desplaines River. For the big drainage canal will not empty into the Desplaines as one river empties into another, or as the Chicago River now flows into the lake at times, simply by a junction of their channels. Every gallon of the water from the channel will pass through the immense "controller," the gates and dam by which the sanitary district can regulate the flow of the channel. It would not do for the trustees to cut their new channel through to the bank of the Desplaines and turn the water in to take care of itself. When the Des-

plaines is at flood in the spring there would be oceans of trouble were the waters of the channel uncontrolled. Besides all that, the law under which the sanitary district trustees are operating requires them at all times to control the volume of water in the channel. It says that while the population of the sanitary district of Chicago is at its present stage, or approximately so, the channel shall carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute. When the population increases, as it will in the course of a score of years or less, to about double what it now is the channel must take care of 600,000 cubic feet of water a minute. It was constructed of sufficient capacity to fulfill the latter requirement when the time comes. Just now it is necessary therefore to control the flow and keep it down to 300,000 cubic feet a minute and this is the object of the controlling works.

THE "BEAR TRAP."



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THE "Bear Trap."

While the seven mighty sluice gates through which the portion of the water will flow on its way to the "tall-race," as the junction with the Desplaines is termed, are remarkable and noteworthy as engineering feats, the feature of especial prominence and the one which stands alone at the controlling works is the "bear trap dam." It is not a bear trap at all. It is a dam with a movable crest, if you know what that is, and this in its general appearance suggests the old-fashioned dead-fall bear traps, with which Daniel Boone used to ensnare the luckless bruins when he wanted a new overcoat. The crest of this dam, which is 160 feet wide, by the way, twice as wide as any other bear trap dam in the world, is made of steel plates bolted together to form a floor,

on other emergency, the gates will be opened and the water in the immense cylinders which buoy up the heavy buckets will escape through a subterranean tunnel to the tall race. As the water descends the buckets will also slowly move downward and the crest of the bear trap dam will rise, gradually checking the torrent of water from the channel, which will be pouring over the dam into the tall race and thence into the Desplaines. At the same time, of course, the sluice gates will be lowered, decreasing the opening through which the water will be rushing and aiding the dam in keeping back the flood from the channel.

When the crest of the dam is at its normal height a foot of water will constantly pass over it, carrying all the floating matter swept down the stream by the current, logs, lumber, and the like, and in winter the ice, which will be broken up as it strikes the steel crest, and carried over a dam into the Desplaines. This is one of the principal needs of such a dam, for this floating matter would not pass through the sluice gates. The water at the gates passes under them and for a depth of a few inches from the surface is almost motionless while the current pours along underneath this "still water," which "runs deep." Of course, floating objects would remain at the surface and could not get through the gates without bobbing under the surface, passing through and reappearing on the surface on the other side. No log of wood or cake of ice could be induced to do this and therefore the dam is being constructed, for over that a current of water a foot deep will pour constantly bearing on its bosom all the flotsam and jetsam of the canal.

Behind the massive controlling works is a deep basin ending at the northern extremity in a high levee or bank. It is almost 600 feet wide and extends in a winding course to the Desplaines River, now twisting its way along a few hundred feet from the sluice gates. All this will be under water as soon as the channel is opened. This will be the "tall race" and into it the waters of the drainage ditch will be allowed to pass from the controlling works as great volume as the officials desire. Of course the flow can be stopped entirely if need be by closing all the sluice gates and raising the bear trap dam to a point higher than the level of Lake Michigan. In short, through the movable dam and the gates the sanitary district absolutely controls the volume of water that will pass into the Desplaines by way of the tall race. A levee has been built by the trustees along the southern bank of the river just west of the controlling works which extends in a winding course toward the city of Joliet, the smoke of which can be seen five miles away from the big wall which ends the channel proper. It is designed to change the course of the Desplaines so that it will flow directly toward Joliet instead of aimlessly around the country.

Work on the controlling plant was started in 1896, when the sluice gates were begun and the first work on the bear trap dam, which is destined to become a famous piece of engineering, was started in June, 1897.

"R" IN NAMES OF RICH MEN.

Part the Letter Plays with Successful Financiers.

Those people who are inclined to slight their "r's" should be careful. A little investigation shows that the "r" is nothing to be sneezed at. If you have an "r" in your name, either your Christian or surname, you have a chance to get into the class with the great ones of the world. The list of men of wealth and fame who boast of an "r" in their cognomina is surprisingly long and would seem to indicate that the letter which New Yorkers so habitually slight and elide and distort is the lucky letter. The richest man in the world is John D. Rockefeller, whose name begins and ends with an "r," although his title to the first place among the world's millionaires may be contested by Baron Rothschild, who also has the lucky letter. Among other American men of great wealth the Astors, the Vanderbilts and Bradley Martin stand out prominently and all have the "r." Then there are the handlers of gold and stocks of international fame, the Lazard Frères, Baring Gould, the house of N. W. Harris & Co., all with the "r."

The rich men of Chicago also show the lucky mark, P. D. Armour, Levi Z. Leiter, Lambert Tree, Potter Palmer and J. V. Farwell being among the number, and in other walks of life, turning from mere riches to fame of other kinds, there are Carter Harrison, Robert E. Burke, Robert Redfield and Robert Waller among the Democratic machine leaders and Lorimer, Hertz, Zina R. Carter, Graeme Stewart, John R. Tanner and Ernest Magerstadt among the Republicans. Of the men nationally famous the list is almost endless, from Rudyard Kipling through Alger, Shafter, George Dewey, General Merritt and Marcus Hanna down to Jerry Simpson, not forgetting Bryan, Teller, Stewart and Tom Reed.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE CITY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Paris Has Over 2,500 of Them and More Coming.

Paris publishes a new newspaper at every fresh sensation. The population of the city of Paris at the last census was 2,500,000, and, according to the recently published *Presse Annuaire* for 1899, the newspapers of the city now number 2,587.

There are in Paris at present 140 daily political newspapers, but how many there will be next week or how many the week after is practically impossible to state. If public opinion demanded there might be another dozen. Of the political organs in existence ninety-seven come under the category of republican, thirty are conservative and thirteen are socialist.

The maintenance of so many socialist newspapers in one city is strongly indicative of the extent to which French papers take up and consider politics.

The price of French newspapers is high and the reading matter is small in amount. French newspaper readers do not require much news and are perfectly satisfied to depend upon the post office as an ordinary channel of communication whenever the telegraph fails.

More importance is attached to literary style than to exact details in local news-gathering, and it is, therefore, possible to publish with entire pecuniary success a Paris newspaper from the columns of which all items of expense news are omitted.

Letters Cost More than Passengers. Apropos of the agitations on the subject of cheaper postage between this country and Great Britain, it is pointed out that the cost of a first-class ocean passage between this country and Europe averages about \$100. The charge for conveying the same weight of letters as the passenger weighs is \$187.

Taking All Due Precaution. At a ball given in a small country town in Ireland, for which the tickets were not transferable, the inscription on the tickets ran as follows: "Admit this gentleman to ball in assembly room; tickets, 2s. 6d. each! No gentleman admitted unless he come himself."

When the man a woman refused to marry gets rich, she is in a position to talk about the irony of fate.

NEW STYLES IN HATS.

HEADGEAR FAVERED BY FASHION THIS SPRING.

Old-Fashioned Woven Straw Gives Way to That Which Is Made in Ribbons and Sewed to a Foundation—Small Hats Are to Be Preferred.

New York correspondence:

SPRING hats are on view, though purchasers are few as yet, most women being content for a little while to look over the new headgear. A lot of freakish big hats are already displayed, and it may be well to examine, yet there are but few women for whom they are a wise purchase. It will be well, too, to consider for the future the more novel of the new ideas in toques, and to purchase from among the less conspicuous small hats for early season wear. One of the prettiest new shapes is so slight a modification of a good standby of many seasons that it is

sure to be a safe choice. It's a straight brimmed hat, with the brim rolled just a little at the sides, and comes in tuck-straw—that is, straw ribbons sewed on to a stiff foundation, the ribbons just lapping with the effect of little tucks. This is one of the new notions in straw and is at once a novelty and in good taste. Such a hat in bright green appears in the initial picture. Trimmed with black bows against the hair, with lot of pale yellow primroses and with a generous lift of black ribbon, it was charming hat for early wear and will be pretty throughout the season.

for gaining a crisp look. Little cap bonnets like that shown herewith are made of a knife pleated frill of taffeta wired into becoming shape. The crown of such hats may be either woven chenille, or may be formed from the crowded fullness of the heading of the frill that makes the hat. Should the fullness be pushed aside the hair would be in view. This is one of the new ideas, and is sure to be carried out later in gauze and net for summer hats. A pretty innovation in the lovely field of artificial flowers is the branched

make much difference, anyhow. But when the remainder is a net of wired chenille—one of the new materials for hat frame making—then the hat is suitable for wear on almost any semi-dress occasion.

Crispness is no longer highly desirable in dress materials or even in underskirts, but the look of it is one of the characteristics of the new millinery. Taffeta, too, the late lamented and universally admired dress stuff, is much favored as a medium



for gaining a crisp look. Little cap bonnets like that shown herewith are made of a knife pleated frill of taffeta wired into becoming shape. The crown of such hats may be either woven chenille, or may be formed from the crowded fullness of the heading of the frill that makes the hat. Should the fullness be pushed aside the hair would be in view. This is one of the new ideas, and is sure to be carried out later in gauze and net for summer hats. A pretty innovation in the lovely field of artificial flowers is the branched



The green really showed very little, the rest of the hat being hidden with the flowers.

These same straws come in red, black, white and blue, and practically all the novelty straw weaves are to be had in all the fashionable shades.

Some dainty little toque with an irregular uplifted brim setting jauntily on one side of the softened pompadour makes a lovely choice for a young girl. One in red straw run with black chenille, violets and the inevitable touch of black ribbon trimming it, was worth the big price asked for it because of its simplicity and jauntiness. This hat is shown in the next picture, and beside it is one of the folded hats that were so popular in the past two months, but this one was made in a new and seasonable material. It was of a special weave of straw that is as flexible as silk. This is to be had in all shades, a butter color being particularly pretty. A square of it was rolled into an odd shape for this hat, the folds being held in place by ribbon, and a bunch of heather-like flower coming at one side. The trick about these hats is they should be made



spray—that is, a bit of the twig with the flower. Sometimes this effect is carried out without much reference to the way the flower grows, but in this picture instance a branch of thick brown twig thickly set with apple blossoms was true to nature.

The past few years have seen a great advance made in the naturalness of milliner's flowers, and this spring brings its improvement, which is most marked in the matter of foliage.

These realistic touches constitute the charm of many of the prettiest hats. On the next of the pictured hats was a lot of trumpet flowers that were perfect in their copying of nature.

Besides the air of elegance they

had, this hat was a particularly dainty shape. Its narrow brim of dull red brown taffeta-faced straw rolled slightly at the sides and back, was turned down flat and narrowed to nothing right in front. The flowers set close to the hair over it. All the rest seemed to be flowers, though in back view a snug row of closely made black velvet bows gave character.

The roll effects that were so popular last season are still in use, though it is pleasant to find that they are not so abundant as they were last spring, when they threatened to give everyone a tired feeling. But there are many new schemes for attaining the roll, and the method must be new if the hat is to seem stylish. White illusion hats are already appearing for dress occasions, are run into thousand daintiness of frill, and are gathered into a fleecy roll that is exquisite in its fluffy and crisp detail. Rolls are also made of accordian pleated material after the manner of the one the artist shows here, the pleats running around the roll. These are pretty and less perishable than the usual pompadour sort. Such an accordian roll is sufficient trimming for a hat that has a lift of flower sprays and the necessary bows or rosettes against the hair. Hats with bows lifted well at the sides to accommodate these bows are among the new shapes.

The last of the new notions sketched here is a modification of the bandanna hat. Its effect is that of a scarf of taffeta bound about the head, fitting snugly and well down at sides and back and following the head's outline. In front the scarf appears to be knotted into a soft bow of many loops. Now and then an aigrette or a lift of flowers is seen in the bow.

Besides their millinery, these pictures give a good idea of some of the new ideas in tailor gowns. The models were chosen with a special view to pointing the current standards in trimming. While a few

gowns are severely plain, many more are somewhat freely trimmed, though to pile on the ornamentation as was done several seasons ago is to produce a suit that will not pass as tasteful. The entirely plain suits have a workaday look unless in some very fine cloth, and even then they must be perfect in fit to have any degree of dressiness.

Unless the maker's hand is sure, a trimmed suit is much safer and is almost certain to have a more stylish appearance.

Bill Blue: You plug the flue in engine two and pull her through in time to get out of the way of twenty-two."

EGYPT'S YOUNG KHEDIVE

How the Monarch Passes One Day in His Busy Life.

Egypt's ruler rises at daybreak and drives round his estate on a tour of inspection. If any European improvement is being introduced, he watches the result with the keenest interest, and within the last year or two he has engaged a Scotch bailiff, Mr. Wright, formerly of the Agricultural College at Gizeh. At 8 o'clock the khedive returns to breakfast, and that meal being concluded, he drives into Cairo in an open carriage to transact official business in the Palace of Abdin. His morning is employed in receiving official visits, or, once a week, in presiding over the council of ministers, and at 12 he lunches with the principal members of his household. After luncheon business is resumed; reports are submitted to the khedive, as well as the petitions which any person with a grievance may drop into a slit in the wall of the Abdin Palace. About 3 o'clock the business of the day comes to an end, and the khedive hastens back to Koubbah, dons a suit of loose and comfortable clothes, and once more visits his farms and stables. At sunset dinner is served, and, unless he is to pay a visit to the opera or attend some social function, the khedive spends the evening with his family, and retires about 11 o'clock for the night.

The khedive can converse fluently in five languages—English, German, French, Arabic and Turkish. His European education was obtained in Switzerland and Vienna. The khedive has for years adopted the policy of acquiring land in various parts of his dominions. His possessions as a private land-holder must be considerable, apart from any public property he may control. He is in the habit of purchasing apparently worthless lands, and gradually, by means of engineering skill, bringing them under cultivation. Five years ago on an estate of 10,000 acres which he acquired near Damietta only 178 acres were producing crops. The khedive, however, caused over fifty miles of drainage canals to be constructed, and to-day 1,500 acres of the land are fit for cultivation. In stature Abbas II. is below middle height. Of late years he has shown a distinct tendency to stoutness, and there is a dreamy expression in his dark eyes. In business matters, it is said, he displays great shrewdness, and he possesses intimate knowledge of the detail of the affairs of his estate.—London Mail.

WOULD GET OFF ANYWAY.

Laboring Man Retorts on a Woman in a State Street Car.

The scene was a North State street car and the time something after 6 at night. The vehicle was crowded with men and women seated closely together. A number of men were standing also, when, just before the conductor rang the signal for starting the car in its homeward direction, a fashionably dressed woman entered the doorway and raised her arm to catch one of the leather straps for support. The men had their evening newspapers and perhaps they did not notice, but the car was well over the bridge before one of them arose and offered her a seat.

"No, thank you," replied the woman of fashion, sweetly and smilingly, "I really prefer to stand."

And the man took her at her word and sank back easily into the vacated space.

A minute afterward the person next him, an old Irish laborer, rose to his feet and again the woman endeavored to intercept the proffered courtesy, saying:

"Thank you, but I prefer to stand."

"I don't care a hair of me head whether you care to stand or not," replied the man, stolidly. "But I've reached me corner and I'll get off anyway."—Chicago Chronicle.

"A Humplock o' Glauc."

A Scotch servant lass proceeded to the neighborhood of Oxford, where she was engaged by an English family. One wet day, happening to step into a heap of mire, she returned home with her clothes covered with dirt. "What have you been doing?" asked her mistress. "Oh, I stepped into a humlock o' glauc," said the Scotch girl. "And what's glauc?" asked the mistress. "Just clairts," said the girl. "But what's clairts?" asked the mistress. "It's just clabber," replied the girl. "But, dear me, what's clabber?" queried the mistress. "Clabber is drookit stour," retorted the girl. "But, dear me, what is drookit stour?" asked the amazed mistress. To which the girl replied, "Weel, weel, 'ave nae patience wi' ye ava; ye sud ken as weel as me it's just wat dirt."—Scottish American.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Miss Dorothy Dot, in her little red chair, Put her thimble on with a matronly air,

And said: "From this piece of cloth, I guess,
I'll make my baby brother a lovely dress."

She pulled her needle in and out,
And over and under and round about,

And through and through, till the snowy lawn
Was bunched and crumpled and gathered
and drawn.

She sewed and sewed to the end of her thread;

Then, holding her work to view, she said:

"This isn't a baby dress, after all;
it's a bonnet for my littlest doll!"
—St. Nicholas.

Best Lessons.

"Oh, there's that Ruth Knolls and her brother again. Do you know, Miss Merton, she's just awfully dull in school, and we girls laugh at her so much. She hasn't a particle of brilliancy."

Viva chattered this speech out as she walked along the street beside Miss Merton.

"She has something far better than brilliancy," said Miss Merton.

"What?" said Viva, her cheeks flushing uncomfortably, for she felt that she had made a mistake, and she was very anxious to stand well in Miss Merton's opinion.

"She has a courteous manner. That is a grace that is very great, but far too rare. I know Ruth quite well, and her kindness and courtesy are unfailing in company at home. She is going to grow into a lovely womanhood."

"I am sorry I spoke so," said Viva. "I really don't know anything about her except that she stumbles so dreadfully in her lessons."

"No doubt she is very sorry about it, and I am sure she works faithfully. It is a fine gift to be quick and bright in understanding things. But you know, my dear, that it is far more important to be kind-hearted and gentle. When you girls go out in the world no one will ever ask or know whether you got good grades in algebra and Latin. If you have done your best, it is wrought into you, whether your best is very good or only mediocre. But be sure of this, every one who meets you will know without putting you through an examination whether you are a gentlewoman or not. It isn't practical to quote Greek or discuss psychology or read Shakespeare with every one you meet, but you can always speak kindly and listen courteously, and quietly look out for the opportunity to do the little deeds of kindness that make our lives so much more worth living."

—Union Signal.

Pretty Indian Girl's Face.

This little girl is to have a unique distinction. Her name is Irene Sylvester;

she is an Indian, and is much prettier than her photograph makes her out.

She is a pupil in the Indian school at



IRENE SYLVESTER.

Versailles, N. Y. Her father was a Penobscot and her mother a Tuscarora. A reproduction of her face will appear in the facade decorations of the new \$25,000 main school building at Versailles.

Stilts for Homes and People.

There never was a boy who, at some period of his career, did not aspire to walk on stilts. This ambition generally dies a natural death after sufficient gratification, but even this rule has its exceptions. It is quite common in many of our Southern States to see houses whose foundations are nothing but stilts. These later raise the buildings far enough from the ground to allow pigs, cats, dogs and other small or medium-sized animals to take refuge there.

The houses of a certain district in France near the river Loire, also have such foundations, as a necessity. It is a very desolate, barren district, where the great plains of marsh grass and furze are cut up by enormous ditches, and the alders and water lilies that lie on the surface of the water are the only pleasing things in the whole scene. The excessive moisture exuding from the pores of the earth makes it necessary that the houses be raised very high from the ground to prevent malaria and other marsh fevers.

Flocks of sheep and goats browse over the higher plains, and when herding these or going about other duties the inhabitants of the country invariably mount stilts to avoid becoming soaked in the wet grass and the streams. So proficient are the natives in the use of their artificial legs that they can maintain a very high rate of speed and can travel many miles in a day. They take a third pole with them to lean against when resting. Women do as much outdoor work there as men. In addition to this they retain their

feminine employments, and travelers say that one of the most curious sights in all this curious country is a housewife standing in the open plain on two stilts, and, while she leans against a third, knitting industriously.

To Speak Well Breathe Well.

It is as important to speak distinctly and forcefully as it is to walk erect or to keep one's garments in good order. Many persons who would resent being accused of slovenliness or careless deportment pay no attention to their voices. Yet this form of negligence is as disagreeable as the others in many respects. Proper speaking depends upon deep breathing. Breathe deeply and have plenty of air in your lungs when you speak. Enunciate distinctly and do not hurry in your speaking, and never force the breath out while talking. By an unconscious process the lungs will supply enough air to give the desired kind and volume of sound. When you breathe and make a sound at the same time a harsh tone will be the result, giving you a gruff voice. A little practice and experimental talking after taking a deep breath will convince you that musical, pleasing voice tones may be easily produced, and they are worth while.

Cause of a Demand for Beans.

"Please, sir," said one of the small twins as they entered the grocery, "we want a cent's worth of beans." "What do you want them for?" asked the grocer. "Cause our mamma's gone out, and she told me not to swallow any beans while she was gone, and we can't find any in the house," was the reply.

Good People's Question.

"What's your name?" asked one little 5-year-old miss of another. "My goodness!" exclaimed the other, "you're as bad as grown-up folks. They always ask my name and a lot of other silly questions, until I'm actually ashamed of them."

Wanted to Be Like Mamma.

"We expect to educate Mabel very highly," said a clever matron recently to a visitor. "But I don't want to be educated," came the unexpected voice of Miss Mabel, a tot of 4, from an adjoining room. "I wants to be Jess like my mamma is."

Worse than That.

Caller—I would like to see your mother if she isn't engaged.

Flossie (aged 5)—Engaged! Why, mamma's been married ever since I knew her.

PIGS RAISED FOR BRACELETS.

The New Hebrides Their Tusks Are Used for That Purpose.

The natives of the New Hebrides Islands in the Pacific Ocean raise pigs for bracelets. The upper canine teeth of the pigs are removed, and that gives the lower tusks a chance to grow as much as they wish. The lower teeth grow and, finding no resistance, attain a good length. The teeth grow in a spiral and the tip often lies beside the root of the tooth. Very rarely the point grows into the root of the tooth and makes a complete circle. Sometimes the tooth grows clear around twice and makes a coil.

The natives of the New Hebrides prize the boars according to the length of the tooth. A complete pig tooth bracelet is a very valuable jewel, which is worn around the wrist or attached to a string around the throat. The native man of wealth has many of these teeth and many more growing all the while. They pass current in barter as money of value. The boar with bracelet teeth is not killed till his teeth seem to have reached the limit of their length, and the killing is done at the "Sing-Sing" feast, which corresponds to "hog-killing time" in various localities in America.

Squirrels, woodchucks and other rodents occasionally have accidents to one of their teeth, which allows the tooth facing it to grow unobstructed to great length. Squirrels deprived of their food, which requires gnawing, starve to death, but the grass-eating woodchuck manages to exist for a considerable time. One woodchuck recorded had a tooth nearly six inches long, which curved down and back from his upper jaw to behind his ear. He was terribly emaciated, and would probably have soon starved to death. Queer effects could be produced in white mice and the like by a systematized training and deforming of their teeth.

A Man with Two Hearts.

A colored person called William King, of New Bedford, Mass., has enjoyed the uninterrupted possession of two hearts for a century, as he is one hundred years old, and is still so hale and literally hearty as to be able to bend bars of iron across his arm. According to the New York Herald, which records this remarkable freak of nature, Dr. Munroe B. Long, of the Muhlenberg Hospital staff, a physician of high repute, after visiting King, said: "King has one heart on the right and one on the left side of the chest, whose separate hearts in unison could plainly be determined. By a certain muscular contraction King lets one heart drop to the left iliac region, where I clearly heard the beating; then lets the other heart drop to the right iliac region, where its beating was also plainly heard, both beating in the lower part of the abdomen in unison. Next, King threw over the interior of the abdomen a wall of bone from the neck down, giving every evidence of having two sternums, or breastbones, one of which is movable at his will and seems to lie behind the regular breast bone when in repose."

Cushions for Hands and Feet.

The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat in order that no injury may be done to the muscles underneath by sudden jolts or violent blows.

AMERICA'S THREE GREAT ADMIRALS—FARRAGUT, PORTER, DEWEY.



David Glasgow Farragut, first admiral of the United States navy, was born in Tennessee. He entered the navy as a midshipman and fought his first battle on Aug. 15, 1870. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the navy as a midshipman when he was 16 years old. He was a lieutenant in 1841. In the first eighteen years of his service he was ten years in the Mediterranean service and the remainder of the time on duty with coast surveys. He was in command of the mortar flotilla at the capture of New Orleans, which he did under heroic circumstances in 1862. In this battle he destroyed forts carrying 120 guns, twenty armed steamers, four ironclads and a multitude of fire rafts. He was made a rear admiral for this in 1862. In 1863 his fleet aided in the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and one year later captured Mobile. It was at Mobile that he was lashed to the rigging of his flagship, the Hartford, while under fire. For his bravery Congress made him a vice-admiral in the fall of 1864, and in 1868 the office of admiral was especially created for him. After his elevation he was placed in charge of the European squadron of this Government. He died at the Portsmouth navy yard unexpectedly in 1870.

David Dixon Porter, second admiral of the United States navy, succeeded Farragut in that office, his commission dating from Aug. 15, 1870. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the navy as a midshipman when he was 16 years old. He was a lieutenant in 1841. In the first eighteen years of his service he was ten years in the Mediterranean service and the remainder of the time on duty with coast surveys. He was in command of the mortar flotilla at the capture of New Orleans, which he did under heroic circumstances in 1862. In this battle he destroyed forts carrying 120 guns, twenty armed steamers, four ironclads and a multitude of fire rafts. He was made a rear admiral for this in 1862. In 1863 his fleet aided in the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and one year later captured Mobile. It was at Mobile that he was lashed to the rigging of his flagship, the Hartford, while under fire. For his bravery Congress made him a vice-admiral in the fall of 1864, and in 1868 the office of admiral was especially created for him. After his elevation he was placed in charge of the European squadron of this Government. He died at the Portsmouth navy yard unexpectedly in 1870.

George Dewey, third admiral of the United States navy, is a Vermonter by birth. He is in his sixty-first year of age. He graduated from the academy at Annapolis before the civil war and immediately sought active duty with the Union fleet of Foote and Farragut, then pressuring the Confederate navy in the South. He served with such gallantry under Farragut that he was especially commended in writing by that eminent commander. At the end of the war he cruised in European waters and was with the Asiatic squadron for a time. Returning to the United States, he was given shore duty, which was not to his taste, and he returned to the sea. In January, 1888, while on land duty at Washington, he requested to be sent to sea again. The Secretary of the Navy decided to place him in command of the Asiatic squadron, with little thought as to what that would in the end mean for this country. Dewey on taking charge of the Asiatic squadron was a commodore. For the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, he was made rear admiral.

Two other men whom I knew don't hesitate to say that they read each other's mail. Indeed, one of them does most of the correspondence for the firm, and if his chum is busy makes a draft of an answer to the letter which it is necessary should be responded to immediately, the latter copying it docilely at his leisure. For three weeks in this way the one was writing to the other's fiancee, while she, poor girl, was pouring out her heart to her betrothed, innocent that the outpourings were read by this rank outsider, who, having no sympathy in the matter, must have had no end of amusement out of it.

"I tell you, it's a long-headed girl who never writes anything in a letter to a man that she doesn't mind a select coterie of his friends seeing—fiancee or fiance."

"There is a general idea that only very young men are addicted to this custom, but that is a mistake. I know men of 33, which is certainly an age of discretion, who have no more conscience about showing letters than a boy of 18. It's a shame, but it's true. I know because they show them to me."

A MASCULINE HABIT.

Criticised by a Bright Girl Who Has Had Experience.

"Some men, nay, many men, have a most reprehensible habit of showing the notes and letters written them by girls not only to other men, but, what is still worse, to women," said a bright girl yesterday. "Every woman knows that this is true. Doubtless there is not one of us who has not had submitted to her scrutinizing gaze an epistle written by some fair maid to a man whom she thoroughly trusted.

"Only a day or two ago this breach of confidence on the part of masculinity—for it is nothing else—was brought vividly to my notice by a man who handed me three letters, written to him by feminine friends, to read. I know that when he offered them to me I should, by all the laws of honor, have put my hands sternly behind me and said in stilted fashion, 'I refuse to take advantage of my sisters.'

"But alas! I did nothing of the sort. Eve left me a full heritage of curiosity, and I was just wild to see what was in those notes. I was tempted, and I fell. I read them. I even criticised them, for you see, I am interested in the man. It was altogether horrid and dishonorable, but one thing the incident did for me. I resolved instantly that never would that man get a scratch of a pen from me any more than an innocent 'I will be pleased to have you,' etc. He won't even get that if he can be reached by telephone. I was very much disappointed in him, for these were loverish letters, you understand."

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RECENT INVENTIONS.

Floors can be easily scrubbed by a Western man's device, consisting of a tank to be suspended from the wall and filled with water, a piece of flexible hose connecting it with the end of a hollow brush handle to discharge water to the bristles when the valve is opened.

To prevent flatirons from burning the cloth when not in motion a newly patented support is formed of a slotted bar clamped to the top of the iron, with a sliding bar to be adjusted at the rear to form with the handle two legs on which the iron can be tilted to raise the hot portion from the table.

An improved drinking fountain which does away with the use of cups and which will not spread disease germs, is formed of a funnel-shaped cup attached to the spigot, the latter turning upward and filling the cup when the valve is opened. The user drinks from the center of the cup instead of the edge.

Bicycle chains can be easily cleaned by a New York man's device, consisting of a vertical chamber, to be filled with a cleaning fluid, with wheels suspended at the top and bottom, over which the chain is passed, a crank being attached to the top wheel to revolve the chain in the liquid.

A Pennsylvania woman has designed a new game board, in which a spiral runway is formed on the surface of the board, with an opening at the edge of the board into which a marble is driven to pass around the runway and drop into one of a number of holes in the center, having different values.

Tooth brushes are prevented from getting dirty by a new holder, formed of a rectangular box having a hinged door at one end with a slot for the handle, the box being just large enough to inclose the bristles, thus serving its purpose without taking up much room.

In a newly designed toecap attachment for bicycles a shaft is suspended under the pedal, with the curved portion of the clip fastened to the front end to swing toward the outer end of the pedal when at rest, the rider placing his foot on the pedal and pressing a plate to turn the clip over his toe.

The Centennial Corliss Engine.

One of the most remarkable mechanisms about the town of Pullman is the great Corliss engine of 2,500 horsepower, which once ran the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. It is a simple condensing engine with the Corliss valve gear and cut-off adapted to a vertical engine. It was built in Providence, R. I., by the late George H. Corliss, in 1876, and required seven months in building. General C. S. Grant started the engine at Philadelphia, the late Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, being also present and deeply interested in the engine. After watching the revolutions of the great fly-wheel for a few moments, Dom Pedro quietly remarked: "This beats our South American revolutions."—Ainslee's Magazine.

An amateur poet recently failed for \$50,000. We know a lot of professionals who would be willing to fail for half that amount.



MR. LLOYD RECEIVING VISITORS IN CAMP.

by the vines that hung over the path. We sometimes narrowly escaped being killed by the fall of enormous trees, some of whose trunks measured over 20 feet in circumference. The silence of death reigns in this forest unless broken by animals or the fall of trees.

Mr. Lloyd saw many more dwarfs than Stanley met in the same region and thus described them: "I saw a great many of the pygmies, but, generally speaking, they kept out of the way as much as possible. At one place in the middle of the forest, called Holenga, I stayed at a village of a few huts occupied by so-called Arabs. There I came upon a great number of pygmies who came to see me. They told me that unknown to myself they had been watching me for five days, peering through the growth of the primeval forest at our caravan. They appeared to be very frightened, and even when speaking covered their faces. I slept at this village, and in the morning I asked the chief to allow me to photograph the dwarfs. He brought ten or fifteen of them together, and I was enabled to secure a snapshot. I could not give a time exposure as the pygmies would not stand still.

"Then with great difficulty I tried to measure them, and found not one of them over four feet in height. All were fairly developed. The women were somewhat slighter than the men, but were equally well formed.

"I was amazed at their sturdiness. Their arms and chests were splendidly developed, as much so as in a good specimen of an Englishman. These men have long beards half way down the chest, which imparts to them a strange appearance. They are very timid, and cannot look a stranger in the face. Their eyes are constantly shifting, as in the case of monkeys. They are fairly intelligent.

"CZAR" REID OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Inertia and the lack of capital, decided to

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of** Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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